

extending through the region of the liver, and vomitings, accompanied with white or light-colored stools, the medicine should be continued without interruption two to eight months * * * To prevent a recurrence of the gall stones, in bad cases, the medicine should be continued, about two pills per day one or two years. But, when the disease is of long standing, or there is a large stone in the bladder or kidneys it will take from five to twelve months."

On April 29, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18310. Misbranding of Novopin. U. S. v. 9 Packages, et al., of Novopin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26142. I. S. No. 20479. S. No. 4415.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Novopin, from the shipment herein described having shown that the tin container and the accompanying circular bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey.

On March 30, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 9 large-sized packages and 5 small-sized packages of Novopin, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Red Bank, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Quest & Co., from New York, N. Y., on or about February 11, 1931, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of a volatile oil such as pine-needle oil (8.8 per cent) and sodium bicarbonate, colored orange.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Tin container) "Pour contents of this capsule into the bath water. The bath will act nerve soothing and strengthening, alleviate rheumatic and nervous pain, have a wonderful effect on the action of the lungs and heart, invigorate the skin and the respiratory organs. * * * Novopin Pine Needle Bath;" (circular) "For 'Nerves' fatigue, general health beauty, there is nothing superior than a 'Novopin' Pine Needle Health Bath. Its continuous use builds up general health and beauty. * * * Nerve Soothing."

On April 28, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18311. Misbranding of Nox-Ri-Tis for rheumatism. U. S. v. 3% Dozen Boxes of Nox-Ri-Tis for Rheumatism. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26186. I. S. No. 27960. S. No. 4383.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Nox-Ri-Tis for rheumatism, from the shipment herein described having shown that the carton label bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On April 6, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3% dozen boxes of Nox-Ri-Tis for rheumatism, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Chester G. Adcox Co., Troy, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Troy, N. Y., on or about September 15, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium salicylate (2.77 grains per tablet), methenamine

(0.92 grain per tablet), calcium carbonate, a magnesium compound, small proportions of plant drugs and sugar, colored with a purple dye.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "For Rheumatism, for Muscular Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Neuritis, Lumbago, Sciatica and Rheumatism of the Joints."

On April 29, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18312. Adulteration and misbranding of Hydroleine. U. S. v. 54 Bottles of Hydroleine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25860. I. S. No. 20165. S. No. 4089.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Hydroleine, from the shipment herein described having shown that the article contained less cod-liver oil than declared on the label, and that the circular accompanying the article contained statements representing that it possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York.

On February 6, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 54 bottles of Hydroleine at Syracuse, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Century National Chemical Co., Paterson, N. J., on or about May 15, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of cod-liver oil (120 minims per fluid ounce), salicylic acid, pancreatin, an emulsifying agent, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength, "Cod Liver Oil 216 Minims per Ounce," whereas the strength of the article fell below such professed standard in that it contained, among other ingredients, approximately 120 minims of cod-liver oil per fluid ounce.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement upon the carton and bottle labels, "Cod Liver Oil 216 Minims per Ounce," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Cod Liver Oil has long been held in high esteem by the medical profession for the treatment of Scrofulosis, * * * Incipient Consumption, Bronchitis, Chronic Rheumatism and all chronic diseases in which there exists a broken down or depraved nutrition and an enfeebled organism. For all conditions in which the use of a palatable, easily digested form of Cod Liver Oil is indicated, Hydroleine may be administered with advantage as a substitute for the plain oil or the ordinary emulsions."

On April 20, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18313. Misbranding of Kelsey ichthyol suppositories. U. S. v. 21 Boxes of Kelsey Ichthyol Suppositories. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26122. I. S. No. 28088. S. No. 4408.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Kelsey ichthyol suppositories, from the shipment herein described having shown that the carton label and the accompanying circular contained statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

On March 27, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and con-